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BOROUGH OF KETTERING.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1945.

KETTERING :

H. RICHARDSON, WATER STREET.

BOROUGH OF KETTERING.

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Table of Contents.

	<i>page</i>
Public Health Committee	4
Maternity and Child Welfare Committee	4
Staff	5
Introductory Letter	6
Summary of Statistics	8
Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year	8
Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality, 1945 ...	9
General Provision of Health Services in the Area :	
Nursing in the Home	11
Midwives	11
Laboratory Facilities	11
Hospitals	12
Ambulance Facilities	12
Clinics and Treatment Centres	12
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	12
Kettering Clinic of the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital ...	13
Cleanliness	14
Government Evacuation Scheme	14
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area :	
Water Supply	14
Drainage and Sewerage	17
Rivers and Streams	17
Closet Accommodation	18
Public Cleansing	18
Private Street Works	18
Sanitary Inspection of the Area :	
House Inspection	18
Inspections and visits, etc.	19
Notices Served	20
Legal Proceedings	20
Sanitary Work carried out	20
Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by	
Bye-laws or Regulations	22
Swimming Baths and Pools	23
Eradication of Bed Bugs	23
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	23
Housing :	
General observations as to housing conditions	25
Inspection of dwelling-houses	27
Remedy of defects without service of formal notices	27
Action under statutory powers	27
Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding	28

Contents—continued.

page

Inspection and Supervision of Food :

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 to 1941	...	...	29
Meat and Other Foods	...	...	30
Bakehouses	...	...	31
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	31

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases :

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)	...	...	32
Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases in Wards, 1945	...	...	33
Small-pox	...	...	33
Typhus	...	...	33
Scarlet Fever	...	...	33
Diphtheria	...	...	33
Enteric Fever	...	...	33
Pneumonia	...	...	33
Erysipelas	...	...	33
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	33
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	34
Dysentery	...	...	34
Measles	...	...	34
Whooping Cough	...	...	34
Chicken-pox, Mumps, German Measles	...	...	34
Influenza	...	...	34
Food Poisoning	...	...	34
Tuberculosis	...	...	34
Scabies	...	...	35
Disinfecting and Cleansing Station	...	...	36

Maternity and Child Welfare :

Ante-natal and Post-natal supervision	...	...	36
Maternal Mortality	...	...	37
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	37
Maternity Accommodation	...	...	37
Premature Infants	...	...	38
Consultant Obstetrician	...	...	39
Emergency Unit	...	...	39
Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate			
Infants and Homeless Children	...	...	39
Home Helps	...	...	39
Supply of Sheets	...	...	39
Notification of Births	...	...	39
Stillbirths	...	...	40
Infantile Mortality	...	...	40
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	40
The Pre-school Child	...	...	40
Linden Avenue Nursery	...	...	40
Deaths	...	...	41
Milk (Mothers and Children) Order	...	...	41
Vitamins and Iron Preparations	...	...	41
Child Welfare Centres	...	...	42
The Work of the Health Visitors	...	...	42
Treatment	...	...	43
Ophthalmic Clinic	...	...	43
Aural Clinic	...	...	43
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	43
Dental Clinic	...	...	43
Minor Ailment Clinic	...	...	43

Miscellaneous :

Child Life Protection	...	...	44
Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939	...	...	44
Boarded-Out Children	...	...	44
Examination of Employees	...	...	44
Cremation	...	...	44

BOROUGH OF KETTERING.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

December, 1945.

Members :

Alderman D. F. Underwood (*Chairman*).
The Mayor, Councillor A. E. Munn, J.P.
Alderman Mrs. F. E. Clarke, J.P.
„ C. Mayes, J.P., C.C.
Councillor Mrs. G. A. Cook.
„ H. Hodge, C.C.
„ Mrs. B. Huggett, B.A.
„ W. J. Litchfield.
„ G. B. Smith, C.C.
„ L. P. Strong.
„ R. W. Tailby.
„ A. A. Vendy.
„ W. Walden.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

December, 1945.

Alderman Mrs. F. E. Clarke, J.P. (*Chairman*).
The Mayor, Councillor A. E. Munn, J.P.
Alderman W. Martin.
Councillor Mrs. G. A. Cook.
„ W. Dyson.
„ H. Hodge, C.C.
„ Mrs. B. Huggett, B.A.
„ A. A. Vendy.
Miss F. M. Pollard, M.A., J.P. }
Mrs. E. E. Porter } Co-opted Members.
Mrs. E. Thompson. }

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

Cecil B. Hogg, M.D., Ch.B. (Aberd.) D.P.H. (Lond.) (1)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

F. Bentham, M.B., B.S. (Durh.), D.P.H. (London.) (1)

*C. F. Howes, B.Sc., M.B., B.S.(Lond.) M.R.C.S.(Eng.) L.R.C.P.
(Lond.) (Temporary to 30th September, 1945).

*Ophthalmic Surgeon :

E. Harries-Jones, M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.) M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

*Surgeon for Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat :

N. E. Kendall, M.R.C.S.(Eng.) L.R.C.P.(Lond.) F.R.C.S.(Edin.)

*Orthopaedic Surgeon : F. Wilson Stuart, M.D., Ch.M. (Aberd.)

*Consultant Obstetrician :

R. Watson, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Belf.) F.R.C.S. (Edin.),
F.R.C.O.G.

Dental Surgeon : J. P. Finnan, L.D.S. (Glasg.)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

H. E. Deuce, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (1) (2) (4)

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

F. W. Drury, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4) (to 31st
July, 1945).

A. H. Cornhill, M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4)

Health Visitors (also School Nurses) :

Miss G. Barrett (1) (5) (6)

Miss E. E. Bell (1) (5) (6) (7)

Miss V. M. Burr (1) (5) (6) (7)

Miss L. McCaffrey (1) (5) (6) (7)

Mrs. M. P. Loasby (1) (5) (6) (Temporary).

Miss H. Ryding (6) (7) (Temporary to 31st March, 1945)

Miss R. M. Crawford (1) (5) (6) (7) (from 30th Jan., 1945).

Acting Chief Clerk : Miss D. S. Spencer.

Clerks : Mrs. M. E. Linnell (Temporary).

A. J. Cavadino (Temporary).

Miss M. J. Plowright (Temporary).

On Active Service : H. F. O'Connor, A.R.S.I. (1) (3)

J. F. Burridge. L. S. Brace. R. Sindall.

* Part time.

(1) Exchequer Grants. (2) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector.
(3) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examining Board as
Sanitary Inspector.

(4) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

(5) General Hospital Trained Nurse. (6) Certified Midwife.

(7) Health Visitor's Certificate.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MANOR HOUSE,
KETTERING.

July, 1946.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,
ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF KETTERING.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1945.

The contents have been compiled in accordance with the suggestions in the Ministry of Health Circular No. 28/46 dated the 11th February, 1946. The vital statistics which are included are based on information supplied by the Registrar-General ; this was received on the 27th June, 1946.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough at the middle of the year 1945 is 34,560.

The birth rate per 1,000 total population, although it has declined from 20.44 in 1944 to 19.47, is above that for England and Wales which is 16.1. The stillbirth rate is 0.31 per 1,000 total population compared with 0.46 for England and Wales ; this is the lowest figure for the Borough during the last 10 years with the exception of 1937 when it was 0.24. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births is 16.08 compared with 30.95 in 1944 ; this is the lowest figure during the last 10 years.

The death rate from all causes per 1,000 total population is 11.83 compared with 13.5 for 1944 and 11.4 for England and Wales. Of the 409 deaths, diseases of the heart and circulatory system, cancer and tuberculosis accounted for 177, 69 and 26 respectively, making up together 69% of the whole number.

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births is nil for the third successive year and the infantile mortality rate, that is the number of deaths of children under 1 year per 1,000 live births is 32.68 compared with 46 for England and Wales.

The statistics relating to the Borough, after more than 5 years of difficulties and restrictions in addition to shortages and overwork of medical, nursing and public health personnel due to war conditions, may be considered satisfactory, especially when compared with the figures for other areas which are shown on page 9. Notwithstanding these figures which relate only to births and deaths there is no doubt that the various shortages and difficulties in connection with food and other necessary articles, queues and transport problems have caused an increased amount of illness, especially amongst older people.

Until the cessation of hostilities several members of the staff, as well as carrying out their ordinary duties, continued to take part in civil defence work. It is evident from the Report that despite these additional calls on their services the members of the staff did not allow their public health work to suffer. I have pleasure in thanking the staff for their hard and selfless work in public health matters and in civil defence during the year under review and throughout the preceding war years.

Finally I desire to express to the Public Health Committee, to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and to the Council my appreciation of their interest and help during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CECIL B. HOGG,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	4,546
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population ...	34,560
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1945) according to Rate Books	9,989
Rateable Value	£240,427
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£955

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

LIVE BIRTHS.					TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Legitimate ... ..	...	...	...	...	598	310	288
Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	...	...	75	38	37
Totals ...					673	348	325

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 19.47

STILL BIRTHS.					TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Legitimate ... ..	...	...	...	...	10	5	5
Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Totals ...					11	5	6

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 16.08

DEATHS.					TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.
					409	213	196

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 11.83

Deaths from Puerperal causes :—

Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil

Death-rate of infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	...	...	...	...	32.68
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	30.10
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	53.33

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	69
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age) ... ..	...	...	...	...	1

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1945.

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population										Rate per 1,000 live births	
			All Causes	Typhoid Para- typhoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Influenza	Diarr- hoea & Enteritis under 2 yrs	Total Deaths under 1 yr		
	Live Births	Still Births												
England and Wales ...	16.1	0.46	11.4	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	5.6	46		
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	19.1	0.58	13.5	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.07	7.8	54		
148 Smaller Towns (estd. resident populations, 25,000—50,000). ...	19.2	0.53	12.3	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.07	4.5	43		
London ...	15.7	0.40	13.8	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.07	7.6	53		
KETTERING ...	19.47	0.31	11.83	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	0.05	1.5	32.68		

		Abortion with sepsis	Abortion without sepsis	Puerperal infections	Others	Total
The Maternal Mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :—						
per 1,000 Total Births	... ..	0.25	0.08	0.24	1.22	1.79
The Maternal Mortality rates for Kettering are as follows :—						
per 1,000 live births :	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ “ total births :	—	—	—	—	—	—

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population for the mid year 1945 is 34,560 and the vital statistics in the Report are based on that figure.

Births.—(a) Live Births.—The Registrar-General returns the number of births registered during 1945 as 673, of which 348 were males and 325 were females. This gives a live birth rate of 19.47 per 1,000 total population, compared with 20.44 in 1944 and 16.1 for England and Wales. Seventy-five births were illegitimate, 38 males and 37 females.

(b) Still Births.—The number of stillborn children registered in 1945 was 11, of which 5 were males and 6 females. This gives a still-birth rate of 16.08 per 1,000 total births and 0.31 per 1,000 total population.

Deaths.—The Registrar-General gives the number of deaths registered as 409, of which 213 were males and 196 were females. Thirty-five residents died outside the area and 99 non-residents died within the area.

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL
All causes	213	196	409
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	15	9	24
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	2	—	2
8. Syphilitic diseases	2	1	3
9. Influenza	—	2	2
10. Measles	—	1	1
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and polio- encephalitis	—	—	—
12. Acute infectious encephalitis	—	—	—
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (m) uterus (f)	3	2	5
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	17	7	24
15. Cancer of breast	—	5	5
16. Cancer of all other sites	19	16	35
17. Diabetes	1	4	5
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	18	21	39
19. Heart disease	63	67	130
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	5	3	8
21. Bronchitis	5	2	7
22. Pneumonia	14	6	20
23. Other respiratory diseases	2	1	3
24. Ulcer of duodenum or stomach	6	—	6

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH—*continued*.

				MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	—	1	1
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	2	1	3
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	6	7	13
28.	Nephritis	...	...	2	5	7
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis			—	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Premature birth	...	...	1	1	2
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infantile disease	...	...	3	4	7
33.	Suicide	...	...	1	1	2
34.	Road traffic accidents	...	...	4	1	5
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	3	8	11
36.	All other causes	...	...	19	20	39
	Deaths of infants under 1 year :					
	Total	...	...	13	9	22
	Legitimate	...	...	11	7	18
	Illegitimate	...	...	2	2	4

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA.**Nursing in the Home.**

(a) **General.**—This work was carried out as in previous years mainly by the staff of the Kettering District Nursing Association. The number of patients attended by the district Nurses was 518 and the number of visits paid was 11,945.

(b) **Infectious Diseases.**—The arrangement between the Borough Council and the Kettering District Nursing Association whereby District Nurses are available for the home nursing of cases of measles, whooping cough, diarrhoea, pneumonia and ophthalmia neonatorum in children under 5 years of age whose parents are not members of the Nursing Association Provident Scheme was continued during the year. Three hundred and sixty-nine visits were paid to 30 cases.

Midwives.—The Medical Officer of Health for Northamptonshire County Council, which is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act, gives the total number of midwives practising in the Borough at the end of the year as 16 and of these the number employed by voluntary associations as 9. Six thousand two hundred and ninety-two visits were paid by 3 midwives employed by the Kettering District Nursing Association to 312 cases. In addition 2,744 ante-natal visits were paid.

Laboratory Facilities.—The following specimens were sent to the Clinical Research Association, London :—

Sewage effluent (Chemical exam.)...	...	4
Water—Well (Chemical exam.)	...	2
Water—Swimming Bath (Bacteriological exam.)		2
Water—Stream (Chemical exam.)...	...	4

The following specimens were sent to the Emergency Public Health Laboratories at Leicester and Northampton :—

Swabs from throat and nose	...	...	370
Swabs from ear	...	...	32
Blood	...	...	17
Faeces	...	...	340
Urine	...	...	7
Smears from eyes	...	...	4
Spinal fluid	...	...	2
Sputum	...	...	15
Vaginal swabs	...	...	3
Swabs from gums	...	...	2
Flesh from emergency slaughtered cow	...		1
" " " " pig	...		1
Soup	...	...	1
Rinse from used food containers	...	...	1
Ice cream	...	...	2
Dried egg	...	...	1
Sections of bovine liver and kidney (after post mortem examination)	...	...	1

One hundred and eight samples of raw milk were sent to the County Public Health Laboratory, Northampton, for examination by the methylene blue reduction test and 31 samples of pasteurised milk for the phosphatase test. The results of these tests are shown on page 28. Thirteen of the samples of pasteurised milk were subjected to the plate count test.

Hospitals.—The hospitals mainly used by the inhabitants of the Borough were detailed in the Report for 1938.

Ambulance Facilities.—These remain as set out in the Report for 1938. In addition, Civil Defence Ambulance personnel and vehicles were used on occasions when the St. John Ambulance Brigade staff was not available.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—The arrangements for these were in the main the same as in 1944.

Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.—Twenty-one clinic sessions were held at the Public Health Department. The figures below show the number of children treated.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—Total number of children who completed the full course of diphtheria immunisation during the year ended 31st December, 1945 :—

	Under 5 years.		Over 5 years and under 15 years.	
	K.	E.	K.	E.
	463	3	46	4
	466		50	
Estimated % of child population immunised at 30th June, 1945.	64.9		75.7	

K.=Kettering children. E.=Evacuated children.

CLEANLINESS.

The steps taken to combat infestation were set out in the Report for 1943.

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME.

On the 1st January, 1945, there were in the town 2,053 evacuated persons, of whom 1,448 were children while on the 1st January, 1946, the figure was 119, of whom 32 were children. The average monthly number of new arrivals was 43 and of persons who returned home 168. The months in which the largest numbers of persons were received in the town were January, 1,985, February 1,741, March 1,418, while the months in which the largest numbers of persons returned home were October 210, November 149, December 121.

During the year 164 beds, 32 mattresses and 1,008 blankets were loaned to householders for the use of billeted persons and 232 medical cards were issued for children unaccompanied by their parents to obtain medical treatment from private medical practitioners. An allowance of 5/- per week for 27 weeks was paid to foster parents in respect of 21 sick children whose care caused increased expense in the home.

The Elm Bank and Park View Hostels continued throughout the year to carry out their function of housing, training and treating children suffering from conditions which made them unsuitable for billets. There is no doubt that these hostels served a very useful purpose during the war years and the resident staff have reason to be proud of their hard work although it was done out of the sight of the public and without applause.

The Queensberry Road Hostel continued to serve as a "buffer" hostel for the accommodation of normal children during short periods when billets were not available, e.g., holidays or illness of foster parents.

Information regarding the accommodation provided for the confinement of expectant mothers and the attendance of evacuated women and children under school age at the various maternity and child welfare clinics is given in the section of the Report dealing with maternity and child welfare work.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—There were no restrictions placed on the use of water during the year.

The reservoirs were approximately three-quarters full at the beginning of the year, and were full in February. The stored water commenced to fall in March and continued to do so until mid-December.

The rainfall at Cransley for 1945 was 23.13 inches, against an average of 24.87 inches over the last eighty years.

The supply of water from Corby was maintained throughout the year and an average supply of 150,000 gallons per day was taken.

Ninety-eight yards of 2-inch main were laid in Love Lane and a 3-inch main in Digby Street was replaced by a 6-inch main in order to give an effective supply for factory sprinkler installations.

The consumption of water in 1945 amounted to 425,000,000 gallons as compared with 345,000,000 in 1944 and 328,000,000 in 1938.

The pressure filters, slow sand filters and chlorination plant at Cransley Reservoir continue to give excellent results as does the small plant at Thorpe Malsor Hall and village. The gravity type chloronome installed to deal with the water from the Clover Hill Well has also continued to work well.

Samples of water from each of the sources of supply, from the mixed water and from the town's mains have been submitted regularly each month to the Analysts during the past year. Excellent chemical and bacteriological reports have been received.

A comprehensive report on the water supplies for the whole area, including the possibilities of obtaining water from other authorities, has been presented to the Council by the Borough Engineer. Regional schemes are also under consideration.

It is proposed to proceed with the laying of a trunk main from Rockingham to Kettering in the early part of 1946.

Typical reports of analyses of water from the Cransley Reservoir, before and after treatment, from the Corby supply, from Clover Hill Well and from the outlet of the Clover Hill Reservoir into the town's mains are given in the following table.

Chemical Results in parts per 100,000 ...	11.12.45 Inlet to Filters, Cransley Reservoir	11.12.45 Inlet to Reservoir, Clover Hill (Supply from Cransley)	11.12.45 Inlet to Reservoir, Clover Hill (Supply from Corby)	11.12.45 Well, Clover Hill	11.12.45 Outlet of Reservoir, Clover Hill
Appearance... ..		Bright, with a very few particles of mineral debris. Turbidity : Less than 5 p.p.m. Silica Scale.	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Bright, with very slight deposit of amorphous mineral and organic debris. Turbidity : Less than 5 parts per million, Silica Scale.
Colour	Hazen 15.	Normal	Slight Yellow- brown Hazen 15.	Normal	Normal
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction pH ...	Neutral 7.3	Neutral 7.5	Neutral 7.2	On the acid side of neutrality 6.9	Neutral 7.2
Free Carbonic Acid	0.9	0.6	1.3	7.0	1.4
Electric Conductivity at 20°C. ...	400	425	500	1000	500
Total Solids dried at 180°C. ...	27.0	28.5	33.5	67.0	33.5
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.8	1.8	2.2	3.4	2.0

WATER TESTS—*continued.*

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate ...	12.0	12.5	14.5	38.0	15.5
Hardness :					
Temporary ...	10.0	10.5	12.5	36.0	13.5
Permanent ...	11.0	11.5	13.5	25.0	12.5
Total ...	21.0	22.0	26.0	61.0	26.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.52	0.12
Nitrogen in Nitrites ...	Absent	Approx. 0.001	Less than 0.001	Absent	Less than 0.001
Free Ammonia ...	0.0056	0.0024	0.040	0.000	0.0052
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	—	—	—	—	—
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.020	0.011	0.026	0.000	0.012
Albuminoid Nitrogen	—	—	—	—	—
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	0.170	0.130	0.300	0.000	0.125
Metals ...	Iron 0.020 Other metals absent.	Iron 0.008 Other metals absent.	Iron : Less than 0.008 Other metals absent.	Iron : Less than 0.003 Other metals absent.	Iron : Less than 0.008 Other metals absent.
	Free chlorine reaction absent.	Free chlorine reaction absent.	Free chlorine reaction 0.05 p.p.m.	Free chlorine reaction absent.	Free chlorine reaction absent.
Bacteriological Results					
Number of bacteria growing on Agar per c.c. or m.l. in 1 day at 37°C. ...	2	3	—	—	2
2 days at 37°C. ...	7	4	—	1	3
3 days at 20°C. ...	16	1	—	1	2
Presumptive Coliform Reaction					
Present ...	10 c.c.	—	—	—	—
Absent ...	1 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.
Bact. Coli, type 1					
Present ...	10 c.c.	—	—	—	—
Absent ...	1 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.
Cl. Welchii Reaction					
Present ...	100 c.c.	—	100 c.c.	—	—
Absent ...	10 c.c.	100 c.c.	10 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.
Remarks ...	A	B	C	D	E

A.—This sample has faint opalescence and slight deposit but is not excessively turbid. The water is neutral in reaction, hard in character but not unduly so, contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution and is free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The water has faint colour, shows organic and bacterial impurity but not to an undue extent for this raw water. No unusual difficulty should arise in its efficient treatment by the methods normally in operation.

B.—This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character but not unduly so, contains

no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution and is of satisfactory organic purity. It is of a high standard of bacterial purity.

The water is considered wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

C.—This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character but not to an abnormal degree, contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution, is of satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity.

The water is considered wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

D.—This sample is clear and bright in appearance and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is normal in relation to its mineral characteristics and excessive hardness.

It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity and in these respects it is, therefore, suitable for public supply purposes.

E.—This sample is reasonably clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character, but not to an abnormal degree, contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution and is of satisfactory organic purity. It is of a high standard of bacterial purity.

The water is considered wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

Since 1919, 901 houses have been provided with the town's water supply through the agency of the Health Department.

It is estimated that 95.5% of the dwelling houses and of the population in the Borough are supplied by water from the town's mains directly to the houses. Some 2% are supplied by water from the town's mains by means of standpipes in yards and .5% have taps over sinks in outbuildings ; the remaining 2% obtain their water from private wells.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The Corporation's New Sewage Disposal Works at Finedon have given satisfaction throughout the year and opportunity has been taken to relieve the load at the Old Sewage Disposal Works to the largest possible extent.

It is hoped to proceed with the completion of the New Works during 1946.

Rivers and Streams.—The rivers and streams generally have been carefully watched. Special attention has been given to the River Ise and West Brook in order to minimise pollution from

the Old Sewage Disposal Works, Pytchley Road. The River Ise has been regularly inspected below the outfalls of private sewage disposal plants and the West Brook has been watched with a view to possible pollution near the northern boundary of the Borough.

Closet Accommodation.—There is a considerable number of properties in the Barton Seagrave and Windmill Avenue areas which cannot be connected to public sewers until the new main outfall sewer is completed in the Ise Valley. These properties have been provided with septic tanks arranged in such a manner that they can be connected to the future sewers. It is desirable that this main outfall sewer, together with a complete sewerage scheme for the Barton Seagrave area, should be available at the earliest possible date in order that the septic tanks may be eliminated.

Public Cleansing.—The vehicles employed on this work continued to give good service and the methods employed are satisfactory.

Attention has been paid to the question of salvage, particularly waste paper, metals, rags, bones and kitchen waste. The use of salvage trailers has continued satisfactorily.

Care has been taken to ensure that the normal requirements of controlled tipping are complied with and special screens have been provided at the tip face to prevent the distribution of wind-blown debris.

Private Street Works.—No private street works were carried out during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

It is considered that the sanitary conditions of the Borough have been well maintained during the year, despite the very depleted staff, which frequently has only been able to deal with urgent day to day problems, and the shortage of building labour and materials.

One thousand one hundred and forty-six defects or nuisances were remedied during the period under review. Preliminary notices were served in respect of 309 premises and verbal intimations were given regarding 167 premises.

Following non-compliance with these notices 23 cautionary letters were sent to the persons concerned.

Three hundred and seventy-four complaints were received.

House Inspection.—During the year 700 houses were inspected for the following reasons :—

Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	1
Measured under Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	12
Reviewed under Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	22
Infectious disease	...	...	...	...	206
In respect of complaints	...	...	...	...	301
Coming under observation	...	...	...	...	74
At request of builders	...	...	...	...	23
At request of owners	...	...	...	...	29
At request of others	...	...	...	...	22
Rent Restriction Acts	...	...	...	...	10

One thousand five hundred and sixty-two secondary visits were made to ascertain whether defects had been remedied and to supervise work in progress.

Inspections and Visits, etc.

Infectious Diseases :

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	6
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	199
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	54
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	16
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	1
Typhus Fever contact	...	...	...	...	1
Small pox contacts	...	...	...	...	27
Tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	23
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	209
Scabies	...	...	...	...	57
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	56
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	12
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	10
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	19
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	5
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	296
Articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	21609
Articles of bedding, etc., destroyed	...	...	...	...	189

Baths given for Scabies :

(a) to Kettering school children	...	...	...	422
(b) to other Kettering persons	...	...	...	665
(c) to evacuated school children	...	...	...	58
(d) to other evacuated persons	...	...	...	44
(e) contact baths given to Kettering school children	...	...	...	57
(f) contact baths given to other Kettering persons	...	...	...	209
(g) contact baths given to evacuated school children	...	...	...	12
(h) contact baths given to other evacuated persons	...	...	...	4
Complaints investigated (all causes)	...	...	...	374
Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	19
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	8
Milkshops and cowsheds	...	...	...	85
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	10

Food premises :

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	497
Meat shops, stalls and vehicles	...	...	...	51
Fish shops	...	...	...	10
Markets	...	...	...	49
Food shops, etc.	...	...	...	126
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	15

Secondary inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1510
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	...	...	...	139
Inns, refreshment houses, hotels, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	28
Common lodging house	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Interviews with owners, agents, builders and tenants	...	...	...	...	...	719
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1171

Smoke test was applied to drains of 43 houses and defects were revealed at 40 houses.

Water test was applied to reconstructed drains on 30 occasions.

Smoke test was applied to repaired drains on 9 occasions.

Notices Served :—

(a) Statutory :—

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served :

Under Section 24, Public Health Act, 1936	...	12
Under Section 39, Public Health Act, 1936	...	4
Under Section 56, Public Health Act, 1936	...	13
Under Section 83, Public Health Act, 1936	...	1
Under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936	...	4
Under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936	...	4
Notices Served under the Scabies Order, 1941	...	23

(b) Preliminary :—

Notices to execute work or to abate nuisance were served in respect of 309 premises.

Verbal notices were given in respect of 167 premises.

Cautionary letters sent numbered 23.

Legal Proceedings.—A food retailer was prosecuted on three charges for offering and exposing unfit cooked sliced pork for sale with the following results :

(a) For offering unfit cooked sliced pork for sale :

Fined £1 and 4/- costs.

(b) For exposing unfit cooked sliced pork for sale :

Fined £1 and 4/- costs.

(c) For exposing unfit cooked sliced pork for sale :

Fined £1 and 4/- costs.

Sanitary Work carried out.

A. Housing repairs, etc., executed.

New sewer connections	...	...	...	...	...	3
Public sewer manholes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Houses redrained	...	...	...	...	...	13
Houses at which drains were repaired	...	...	...	...	...	26
Intercepting traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	4

Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	...	16
Fresh air inlets fixed to drains or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ventilation pipes fixed to drains or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cast-iron covers and frames to inspection chambers renewed...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Houses provided with internal water supply	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective W.C. pans and traps removed	...	...	...	...	...	29
Additional W.C.'s constructed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tipper closets removed and washdown provided	...	...	...	...	...	8
W.C.'s provided with flushing cisterns and water supply	...	...	...	...	...	17
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	20
Glazed gullies provided	...	...	...	...	...	18
Paving to yards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	23
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	41
Rainwater gutters and down pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	39
Houses provided with sinks	...	...	...	...	...	1
New sinks provided to replace those defective	...	...	...	...	...	10
New sink waste pipes provided or old repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Rooms stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	239
Ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	15
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	30
Walls repaired (internally)	...	...	...	...	...	94
Walls repaired (externally)	...	...	...	...	...	21
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	26
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	42
Coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Stoves and fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	31
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	17
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	17
Obstruction removed from drains and W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	53
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rooms and bedding cleansed (by tenant)...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cases of overcrowding relieved	...	...	...	...	...	4
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Refuse receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	...	28
Houses, etc., disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	35
Handrails provided and staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
New sashcords fixed	...	...	...	...	...	31
Fasteners and stays provided to windows	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	87
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1125

B. Factories (with or without mechanical power) and Other Premises.

Sanitary Accommodation :—

Unsuitable	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1

C. Bakehouses.

General cleansing carried out	...	...	...	...	1
Other improvements carried out	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	2

D. Food Premises.

Floor repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Improvements carried out	...	...	...	...	2
Obstruction removed from drains	...	...	...	...	2
Lighting improved	...	...	...	...	1
Limewashing carried out	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	7

E. Common Lodging House.

Limewashing and general cleansing carried out	...	...	1
Other improvements	...	...	2
Total	...	...	3

F. Miscellaneous.

Houses at which name and address of Medical Officer of Health inserted in Rent Book	...	...	...	1
Houses at which "permitted number" inserted in Rent Book	...	...	...	1
Nuisances re animal premises abated	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	4
Grand Total	...	...	...	1146

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.

Common Lodging House.—Five visits were made to the only common lodging house situated in the district. The usual half-yearly limewashing of the premises was duly carried out.

Camping Sites.—No sites in the area were used for holiday camping purposes during 1945.

Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which gives power to local authorities to control the use of movable dwellings does not operate in this district owing to Section 38 of the Kettering Improvement Act, 1904, being in force.

The sanitary condition of the site, which belongs to the Corporation, usually occupied by fairs, etc., on their periodical visits was found to be satisfactory during their sojourn.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—The Covered Swimming Bath was re-opened on the 1st January, 1945.

The Open Air Bath has been in use throughout the year and again proved very popular during the summer months.

The rapid pressure filtration plant continues to give excellent results.

The number of persons who used the Slipper Baths in 1945 was 25,000 as compared with 7,433 in 1938.

Number of persons using the slipper baths (exclusive of those using the vapour and combined vapour and slipper baths) ...	25,000
Number of persons using the Open Air Swimming Bath	18,787
Number of persons using the Covered Swimming Bath	57,823

Wicksteed Park Lake has again been used for outdoor bathing and as mentioned earlier in the Report, efforts have been made to minimise any pollution of the River Ise which feeds this lake.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—The following statement shows the number of houses infested with bed bugs which were dealt with during the year :—

Council houses found to be infested	6
Other houses found to be infested	17
Firewatchers' accommodation found to be infested ...	1
Total	24
Council houses disinfested	6
Other houses disinfested	24
Factories disinfested	1
Total	31

The procedure outlined in the Annual Report for 1938 was again followed and during the latter part of the year Zaldecide containing D.D.T. was used.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.—Infestation Order, 1943.—The above Act and Order again received full attention during the year. The Sanitary Inspectors made 84 primary and 55 secondary visits to suspected or infested premises.

The Council's Rat-catcher has done some excellent work during the year and has achieved successful results. One hundred and sixteen applications for the Rat-catcher's services were made by occupiers of infested premises.

On the 17th May, 1945, a direction under the Infestation Order, 1943, was issued by the Minister of Food requiring the Council to remedy infestation by rats in sewers, drains or culverts administered by them.

The following table indicates the results (excluding sewer treatment) of the action taken by the Public Health Department during the year :—

Number of visits by Rat-catcher to affected premises	...	...	1370
Number of rats destroyed (excluding those poisoned)	...	...	653
Number of mice destroyed (excluding those poisoned)	...	...	23
Number of occasions traps used	...	...	374
Number of occasions poison gas used	...	...	9
Number of occasions dogs and/or ferrets used	...	...	83
Quantity of poison laid (ozs.)	Zinc phosphide	...	835
	Red squill	...	60
	Barium carbonate	...	58
Quantity of poison taken (ozs.)	Zinc phosphide	...	675½
	Red squill	...	43
	Barium carbonate	...	16
Number of rats found poisoned	...	...	476

In one instance a length of public sewer receiving the drainage of 4 houses was found to be defective on account of rat infestation. This public sewer was subsequently repaired and no further infestation has occurred. In 5 cases the cause of infestation was due to unsealed disused drains and an unsealed sewer which were forthwith remedied.

The systematic treatment of the sewers of the Borough, which was commenced October, 1944, was completed during the year with highly successful results and the Ministry of Food has indicated that the treatment of the sewers has been carried out satisfactorily.

During the sewer treatment defects (e.g., defective benching, brickwork, etc.) were found in 6 sewer manholes and these defects were remedied before commencing the second treatment.

A maintenance treatment was subsequently applied to certain sewer manholes where re-infestation might have occurred.

The following table shows the results achieved in the treatment of all the Council's sewers.

SEWER TREATMENT.

	First Treatment		Second Treatment		Third Treatment	Maintenance	Total
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1945	1945	
Sections.	I-VI	VII-XIII	I-IV	V-XIII	I-XIII	Various	—
Number of manholes baited	290	415	189	519	94	36	705
Number not baited	—	—	3	64	—	—	—
Average pre-bait takes : Complete	126	42	9	—	24	5	206
Good	29	14	12	1	6	6	68
Slight	26	26	7	4	7	—	70
Total takes ...	182	82	28	5	37	11	345
No take	108	333	158	450	57	24	1130
Poison takes : Complete	29	9	3	—	—	2	43
Good	56	27	10	—	9	—	102
Slight	70	36	9	2	24	6	147
Total takes ...	155	72	22	2	33	8	292
No take	135	343	6	3	5	3	495
Number of bodies found	37	12	—	—	12	—	61
Number of trays fixed and used	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Estimated kill... ..	2461	1048	315	12	382	65	4283

Total estimated kill—4283.

HOUSING.

The number of applicants for Council houses demonstrates the very acute shortage of housing accommodation which prevails in the Borough.

Early this year (1946) some 2,882 applicants who were on the Council's list for housing accommodation were circularised in order to compile a "live" register. This action resulted in 1,615 "live" applications being placed on the Council's register on the 26th April, 1946. There were in addition 182 applications from men in the Forces awaiting confirmation and this gave a total of 1,797 applications. Further applications continue to be received.

It is to be hoped that rapid progress in the provision of additional housing accommodation will be made so that the Department will be able to pay special attention in the very near future to certain dwelling houses which have deteriorated rapidly, and to secure the rehousing of the occupants.

On the 1st January, 1945, there were 14 overcrowded dwellings on the register and 6 new cases were found. Four cases of overcrowding involving 41 persons were relieved during the year.

On the 31st December, 1945, there were 16 overcrowded dwellings on the register. It is considered that several cases of overcrowding have not yet come to the notice of the Department.

Form B has been compiled in respect of 6,916 houses and certificates stating the permitted number have been issued in respect of 6,578 houses. Live Births which are notified are added to the appropriate Form B with a view to controlling as far as practicable any overcrowding due to additions to families and to the growing up of children.

In December, 1930, a schedule of 136 houses which it was considered should receive attention as being unfit for human habitation was prepared. From time to time additions were made to this list until a total of 243 houses was reached ; this includes 1 house added during the year and in respect of which an undertaking not to re-let was accepted by the Council.

The position on the 31st December, 1945, regarding the above 243 houses proposed to be dealt with under the Housing Acts was as follows :—

Houses rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	5
Houses demolished in clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	24
Houses unoccupied in clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	4
Houses occupied in clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses demolished (including conversion to business premises, added to adjoining dwelling house or demolished through outstanding closing orders, Housing Act, 1925)	...	...	...	...	...	147
Houses unoccupied with demolition orders operative	...	...	...	...	...	6
Houses occupied with demolition orders operative	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses unoccupied with undertakings accepted not to re-let	...	...	...	...	...	20
Part of dwelling-house closed, Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses awaiting consideration	...	...	...	...	...	33
						<hr/> 243 <hr/>	
Persons displaced during the years 1928—1930	...	...	...	...	...	78
					1931—1944	...	666
Persons displaced during the year 1945							
To Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
To other premises	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
						<hr/> 744 <hr/>	

Number of houses rendered fit under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1930, and Part II. of the Housing Act, 1936 :—							
As a result of formal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
As a result of informal notice preliminary to formal notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	625
							<hr/> 763 <hr/>

Number of dwelling-houses erected during the year :—

(a) 1. By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	Nil
2. By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	Nil
3. By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) With State assistance under Housing Acts by the Local Authority. (Included in (a))					
1. For purposes of the Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	Nil
2. By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	Nil

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	697
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	697
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	402

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	289
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	4
---	-----	-----	-----	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	29
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	4

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	Nil

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
Demolished in clearance areas	Nil

4. **Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—**

(1) (a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	16
(b) Number of families dwelling therein	33
(c) Number of persons dwelling therein	153
(2) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	6
(3) (a) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
(b) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	41
(4) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Eighty-five visits to cowsheds, dairies and milk shops were made during the year.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1941.

Number of dairymen licensed to retail tuberculin-tested milk	9
Number of dairymen licensed to bottle tuberculin-tested milk	2
Number of retailers licensed to bottle accredited milk	3
Number of dairymen licensed to pasteurise milk ...	2
Number of samples of pasteurised milk submitted for the phosphatase test	31
Number of samples of pasteurised milk on examination found satisfactory to the phosphatase test	30
Number of samples of pasteurised milk submitted for the methylene blue test	28
Number of samples of pasteurised milk which were satisfactory to the methylene blue test	28
Number of samples of "heat treated" milk submitted to the phosphatase test (Plant not licensed by Local Authority but approved by the Minister of Food)	14
Number of samples of "heat treated" milk on examination found satisfactory to the phosphatase test ...	12
Number of samples of "heat treated" milk submitted for the methylene blue test	14
Number of samples of "heat treated" milk satisfactory to the methylene blue test	13

One hundred and eight samples of raw milk were submitted for examination by the methylene blue test with the following results :—

61 samples were satisfactory.				
4	„	decolourised before	5 hours.	
—			4½	„
10	„	„	4	„
4	„	„	3½	„
6	„	„	3	„
2	„	„	2½	„
8	„	„	2	„
8	„	„	1½	„
5	„	„	1 hour.	

The above table shows that 56.5 per cent. of the samples of raw milk attained the standard for accredited milk as compared with 69 per cent. in 1944 and 59 per cent. in 1943.

Thirteen samples of pasteurised milk were subjected to the plate count, 12 of which gave an average count of 8.125 bacteria per millilitre. The remaining sample was uncountable—pin point colonies, heat resisting.

One sample of “heat treated” milk was subjected to the plate count with the result of 23,600 bacteria per millilitre.

Four samples of tuberculin-tested milk, 1 sample of accredited milk and 1 sample of ordinary milk were submitted for biological examination for tubercle and negative results were obtained. These samples were also free from blood, pus and dirt.

Meat and Other Foods.—Centralised slaughtering under the control of the Ministry of Food was continued during the year at the only licensed slaughterhouse which remains in use in the Borough. Four hundred and ninety-seven visits were made and 18,746 animals were inspected.

The operation of centralised slaughtering during the past 6 years has confirmed the experience gained during its temporary operation in the 1914-1919 period and has proved to be of benefit to the trade and community.

Amongst many points in its favour is the thorough inspection and control of all animals killed, especially casualties. Moreover, the by-products can be dealt with advantageously at a minimum cost.

Now that hostilities have ceased it is desirable that the question of building a public abattoir should be further considered. The provision of such premises with their up-to-date facilities will be supported by the enlightened and progressive members of the meat trade who will have no wish to return to their obsolete slaughterhouses when the present world shortage of meat supplies comes to an end.

Fifty-one visits were made to meat stalls and vehicles and 49 visits to the Cattle and General Markets.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3036	392	890	13711	717
Number inspected	3036	392	890	13711	717
All diseases, except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned	10	12	4	35	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	800	96	5	218	74
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	26.72%	27.6%	1.01%	1.8%	11.4%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	7	17	3	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	378	69	3	1	34
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	12.7%	21.9%	0.72%	.007%	5.3%

Twenty-eight slaughtermen were licensed in accordance with the requirements of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. No contra-vention of this Act was found.

Mr. E. W. Hudson, M.R.C.V.S., the local Veterinary Inspector for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, attends the Cattle Market each week to deal with any case coming within the purview of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1894-1935. In addition to his powers under the aforementioned Acts he can, under the provisions of Sections 138 and 139 of the Kettering Improvement Act, 1904, cause any animal suspected by him to be affected with tubercular disease or any old, emaciated or diseased animal which in his opinion is unfit for human food to be removed from the Cattle Market.

As a result of visits being made to premises where food is prepared or sold it was found necessary to condemn and destroy as being unfit for human food 31 tons, 7 cwt., 1 qr. and 9 lbs. of food material. Six hundred and sixty-two certificates were issued to traders to enable them to obtain compensation.

Bakehouses.—Eight visits were made to bakehouses ; as a result of these visits 2 matters received attention.

Fried Fish Shops.—Ten visits were made to these premises. No complaints were received during the year.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis) During the year 1945.

The following table gives the number and age groups of the cases notified :—

Disease.	All Ages 1944	All Ages 1945	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and over	Removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small-pox ...	nil.	nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	67	222	—	1	7	7	19	109	62	8	7	—	2	—	140	—
Diphtheria ...	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid & Paratyphoid) ...	2	nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	3	—
Pneumonia ...	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	3	1	—	—
Erysipelas ...	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	7	3	4	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	nil.	nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
Dysentery ...	92	10	—	—	3	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	6	907	38	97	113	138	163	331	13	5	8	1	—	—	6	—
Whooping Cough ...	147	93	9	19	11	11	20	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Malaria ...	1	nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	356	1275	47	117	134	159	202	471	84	15	21	9	12	4	165	—

Fourteen cases of scarlet fever, 3 cases of diphtheria, 1 case of pneumonia, 23 cases of measles and 2 cases of whooping cough were evacuated children.

Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases in Wards, 1945.

Disease	Totals	Kingsley	Northfield	St. Andrew's	Avondale	St. Peter's	St. Mary's	Barton
Scarlet Fever	222	23	17	25	30	52	44	31
Diphtheria	6	—	—	1	—	5	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	2	1	—	—	3	—	—
Pneumonia	11	—	—	2	2	2	3	2
Erysipelas	15	4	1	1	3	—	1	5
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Dysentery	10	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Measles	907	69	90	83	152	171	136	206
Whooping Cough	93	8	19	9	15	26	15	1
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	1275	108	130	123	205	262	200	247

Small-pox.—No cases of this disease occurred. Supervision for 21 days was maintained of persons coming into the Borough who had been in contact elsewhere.

Typhus.—No cases of this disease occurred. Supervision of persons arriving in the Borough from typhus areas was carried out until the end of the incubation period.

Scarlet Fever.—Two hundred and twenty-two cases were notified, an increase of 155 compared with the figure for the previous year. One hundred and forty or 63% were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital ; no deaths occurred.

Diphtheria.—Eight cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital but of these only 6 were notified by medical practitioners. Two were clinical cases of diphtheria, 4 were carriers of diphtheria bacilli and in 2 the diagnosis of diphtheria was not confirmed. One of the clinical cases which was mildly affected had received prophylactic injections against diphtheria.

Enteric Fever.—No cases occurred.

Pneumonia.—Eleven cases were notified compared with 8 in 1944 ; 20 deaths were attributed to pneumonia (all forms), the figure for the previous year being 17.

Erysipelas.—Fifteen cases were notified, 4 more than in 1944. Four cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and all recovered.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.—One case was notified and was admitted to the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Northampton.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—Three cases were notified and were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital ; in each of these cases the diagnosis was confirmed.

Dysentery.—In the Report for 1944 it was mentioned that between the 17th September, 1943 and the end of 1944 314 cases of sonne dysentery came to notice. During 1945 only 26 cases of dysentery, all due to the *Bacillus Sonnei*, were found ; of these 10 were notified by private practioners. Measures for prevention and control of the disease were taken on the same lines as set out in the Report for 1944. Three cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Measles.—A widespread outbreak of measles occurred and 907 cases were notified. Nine cases, some of which were severe, were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and were discharged cured.

Whooping Cough.—Ninety-three cases were notified. One case complicated by severe bronchitis was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Chicken-pox, Mumps and German Measles.—These diseases are not notifiable, therefore information regarding their incidence is liable to be inaccurate. The records of the School Medical Department show that amongst school children the following cases occurred :—

			Kettering Children	Evacuated Children
Chicken-pox	...	...	42	2
Mumps	...	...	20	5
German Measles	...	...	1	1

Twelve cases of chicken-pox, 1 case of mumps and 2 cases of German measles, all evacuated children, and 1 case of mumps, a Kettering resident, were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Influenza.—This disease caused a certain amount of illness but it did not by any means reach epidemic proportions. Two deaths were attributed to it.

Food Poisoning.—One case was notified. Investigations showed that the patient ate the infected food in a district outside the Borough.

Tuberculosis.—The Northamptonshire County Council is the authority responsible for tuberculosis in the Borough. Fifty-two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 4 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1945. In 1944 the figures were 42 and 10 respectively. The Registrar-General returns the number of deaths from tuberculosis as : pulmonary 24 ; non-pulmonary 2. These figures differ from the locally compiled ones which are shown in the following table. In 1944 the figures given by the Registrar-General were 23 and 6.

New cases and Mortality during 1945.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 yr.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 ...	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
20 to 25 ...	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	—
25 to 35 ...	5	6	1	—	—	3	—	—
35 to 45 ...	8	4	—	1	3	1	—	—
45 to 55 ...	9	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
55 to 65 ...	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
65 & over ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	33	19	1	3	11	6	—	—

Form I. (Patients admitted to Sanatoria) 35
Form II. (Patients discharged from Sanatoria) 27

The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit of the Northamptonshire County Council carried out chest examinations in the Borough during the summer. The response to the invitation sent out to the workers to attend for X-ray was apparently good but unfortunately at the time of writing the statistics of the attendances, findings, etc., have not become available.

Scabies.—The number of cases of scabies decreased from 814 in 1944 to 584. These patients were dealt with at the Disinfecting Station where they were given 1,189 baths followed by treatment with benzyl-benzoate emulsion. They included 211 Kettering school children who were given 422 baths, 29 evacuated school children who were given 58 baths, 322 other Kettering persons who were given 665 baths and 22 other evacuated persons who were given 44 baths. In addition 290 contacts were given preventive treatment. Use was made of the Scabies Order, 1941 to persuade contacts to attend for examination either at the Public Health Department or by their private medical attendant. It was necessary to serve 22 notices under the Order. In no instance was Court proceedings necessary.

Disinfecting and Cleansing Station.—The 584 cases of scabies and 290 contacts mentioned in the preceding paragraph were dealt with at the Disinfecting and Cleansing Station. Twenty-one thousand six hundred and nine articles of clothing and bedding were disinfected by steam or hot air, a decrease of 681 on the figures for 1944. One hundred and eighty-nine articles were destroyed at the request of the owners.

Two hundred and ninety-six rooms were disinfected. The reasons for disinfection are shown in the undermentioned table :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	204
Diphtheria	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas	...	...	...	14
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	34
Cancer	...	...	...	36
Other diseases	...	...	...	3

In addition all the Elementary Schools were disinfected by spraying during each of the principal vacations.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Supervision.—Three ante-natal sessions were held weekly except that in the first week of each month 1 of these sessions was devoted to post-natal cases. Evacuated expectant mothers were so few that special sessions for them were not necessary.

For Kettering cases completed during the year the average number of attendances at the Ante-natal Clinic was 9.88.

The relationship which the number of women from the Borough attending the Ante-natal Clinic bears to the total number of children born to mothers residing in Kettering is 32.20%. Ninety-three or 46.5% of the Kettering expectant mothers who attended the Ante-natal Clinic and were confined during the year were re-examined at the Post-natal Clinic.

The following table gives particulars of the work carried out :—

Ante-natal Clinic :—				Kettering & District Residents	Evacuated Persons
Sessions held	...	...	...	125	—
Expectant mothers :—					
First attendance in 1944	...	...	...	101	6
First attendance in 1945	...	...	...	262	3
Total attending	...	...	...	363	9
Re-attendances in 1945	...	...	...	2025	57
Total attendances in 1945	...	...	...	2287	60
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	18.29	0.4
Cases sent by doctors	...	...	...	90	—
Cases sent by midwives	...	...	...	1	—
Cases sent by health visitors	...	...	...	9	—
Cases sent by another patient	...	...	...	9	—

	Kettering & District Residents	Evacuated Persons
Cases sent by others	1	—
Cases came on own initiative ...	152	3
Primigravidae examined at first visit in 1945	102	1
Multigravidae examined at first visit in 1945	160	2
Normal labours	188	8
Abnormal labours :—		
Breech (1 premature)	2	—
Premature	3	—
Placenta praevia	1	—
Caesarean section (2 contracted pelvis)	3	—
Instrumental delivery	2	—
Abortions	12	—
Stillbirths (Breech)	1	—
Miscarriages	5	—
Not pregnant	6	—
Left town	18	1
Transferred to doctors	10	—
Transferred to district nurses ...	14	—
Undelivered at end of year	97	—
Transferred to register of evacuated persons	1	—
Post-natal Clinic :—		
Sessions held	12	—
First attendances in 1945	93	7
Re-attendances in 1945	22	1
Total attendances	115	8
Average attendance per session ...	9.6	—
Visits of midwives, friends, etc. ...	379	—
Patients sent for X-Ray examination ...	1	—
Patients advised dental treatment ...	87	5
Patients referred to private doctors ...	55	3
Patients referred to V.D. Clinic	9	—
Patients referred to Tuberculosis Officer	9	—

Maternal Mortality.—No deaths of women resident in the Borough were classed by the Registrar-General to pregnancy or child bearing. This is the third successive year in which this return has been nil.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Six cases were notified and of these 4 were Kettering residents. Two of the cases occurred in hospital, 3 at home and 1 in a nursing home; the last mentioned case was removed to hospital.

Maternity Accommodation.—The need for additional maternity accommodation, which was mentioned in the Annual Reports for 1942, 1943 and 1944, continued during 1945 and still exists in an acute form at the time of writing (June, 1946).

Throughout the year under review there loomed ahead the possibility of the maternity ward of the Kettering and District General Hospital being closed down by reason of shortage of midwives. During August the position became acute and from the 8th to the 29th of that month only abnormal and emergency cases were admitted. This, in addition to causing difficulty to women whose bookings were cancelled and whose homes were unsuitable for their confinement, tended to raise apprehension in the minds of those whose bookings were allowed to stand on account of some abnormality or expected difficulty.

Also on account of shortage of staff in the London Road Hospital bookings there of maternity cases from the Borough were, during the last quarter of the year, cut down to 4 in each month.

Below is given information regarding the maternity cases received in the various institutions.

(1) Kettering and District General Hospital.—One hundred and four women were admitted under the Borough Council's Scheme. Forty-one private patients from Kettering were received and 17 patients from the County area. Seven children, of whom the mothers of 3 were Kettering residents, were stillborn. Five children, of whom the mother of 1 was a Kettering resident, died within 10 days of birth. The average number of days in hospital of the mothers was 14.38. In accordance with the arrangements mentioned in the Report for 1943, 16 women were discharged before the expiration of 14 days from the birth of the baby, 1 on the 9th day, 1 on the 10th day, 7 on the 12th day and 7 on the 13th day.

(2) Kettering London Road Hospital.—Eighty-four women resident in Kettering were received in this institution.

(3) St. John's Emergency Maternity Home, Weston Favell.—Five expectant mothers resident in Kettering were admitted.

(4) Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton.—Five women resident in the Borough were on the advice of the Consultant Obstetrician admitted under his care.

In addition arrangements were made for the confinements of evacuated expectant mothers, 8 in St. John's Emergency Maternity Home, Feston Favell, and 1 in her billet, while 1 returned to London for that purpose.

Premature Infants.—The arrangements for the care of premature infants were set out in the Report for 1944. During the year 1945 various articles—cots, blankets, mattresses, hot water bottles, electric blanket pads, etc., provided by the Borough Council were loaned from the Southlands Memorial Home for use in the care of 10 premature babies, all of whom survived.

Five premature babies were born at home, nursed entirely at home and survived at the end of one month.

Thirty-eight premature babies, the mothers of 12 of whom were not resident in Kettering, were born in hospital, 33 were alive at the

end of one month and 4, the mothers of 2 of whom were not resident in the Borough, died during the first 24 hours after birth.

Consultant Obstetrician.—Nine applications for Mr. Watson's services were received from medical practitioners. All were on behalf of Kettering residents.

Emergency Unit for Maternity Cases.—This service was not required during the year.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.—Under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Council arrangements are made for unmarried mothers to attend the ante-natal and post-natal clinics and to be admitted to the various local hospitals on the same conditions as married women.

The Welfare Worker of the Kettering Social Welfare League has been able to place satisfactorily a number of unmarried mothers in residential institutions where after confinement they receive training in mothercraft and domestic work.

The arrangements which were mentioned in the Report for last year regarding closer liaison between the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council and the Kettering Social Welfare League have worked well throughout the year. The Borough Council gives a substantial monetary grant to and is represented on the League, while the Welfare Worker reports to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council at quarterly intervals. Also close co-operation is maintained between the Welfare Worker and those members of the staff of the Public Health Department who are engaged in maternity and child welfare duties.

Home Helps.—During the year 4 women have given satisfactory part-time help in the home to 5 maternity cases. In each instance the Maternity Committee paid the whole wage of the worker.

Supply of Sheets.—Three hundred and seventy-five priority dockets for sheets were issued at the Ante-natal Clinic in the School Lane Centre to 174 expectant mothers in order to facilitate their confinements at home. In each instance a certificate was received from the midwife booked for the case stating that the woman was genuinely in need of sheets. The dockets were presented to traders who supplied at current controlled prices and free of purchase tax one sheet in exchange for each docket.

Notification of Births.—The births of 312 male and 299 female infants born alive to parents resident in the Borough were notified to the Medical Officer of Health. In addition 304 children whose parents were not ordinarily resident in the Borough were born.

Stillbirths.—Eleven stillbirths were registered—this gives a proportion of 1 stillborn child to 61.18 living children. The still-birth rate was 16.08 per 1,000 total births and 0.31 per 1,000 total population.

The stillbirth rates for the last 10 years were :—

Year				Rate per 1,000 total births	Rate per 1,000 total population
1936	...	...	...	35.17	0.49
1937	...	...	...	16.56	0.24
1938	...	...	...	40.00	0.59
1939	...	...	...	51.17	0.71
1940	...	...	...	32.53	0.39
1941	...	...	...	43.47	0.61
1942	...	...	...	40.81	0.70
1943	...	...	...	31.43	0.59
1944	...	...	...	30.95	0.65
1945	...	...	...	16.08	0.31

The percentage of illegitimate children in the total number of births during the last 10 years is given below ; it indicates one result of war conditions :—

Year				Percentage of illegitimate births.		
1936	5.23
1937	4.63
1938	4.37
1939	5.84
1940	4.48
1941	6.81
1942	7.36
1943	7.41
1944	9.86
1945	11.14

Infantile Mortality.—Twenty-two deaths of children under 1 year occurred, which gives an infantile death rate of 32.68 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figure for England and Wales is 46. Nine or 40.9% of the deaths occurred in the first week of life, 10 or 45.5% in the first month and 12 or 54.5% in the period from the second to the twelfth month.

The infantile mortality rates for the Borough of Kettering and for England and Wales during the last 10 years were :—

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Average 1936— 1945
Borough of Kettering	29.61	27.37	43.75	44.94	60.79	50.78	47.46	40.18	48.61	32.68	42.61
England and Wales	59	58	53	50	55	59	49	49	46	46	52

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No cases were notified.

The Pre-School Child.—(1) The Linden Avenue Nursery continued to carry out good work throughout the year. The accom-
modation is for 40 children from 2 to 4 years of age, but where

special circumstances exist children from 1½ to 2 years are admitted with a maximum of 6 children under 2 years of age in attendance at any time. The average number of children on the roll was 35 and the average attendance was 26.5. In order to prevent as far as possible the introduction of infection into the nursery by new children, each prospective entrant is medically examined 2 days prior to admission. Re-examinations are carried out each term. Thirty-two first examinations and 139 re-examinations were done. Thirteen children required treatment and 32 children were kept under observation.

The Ronald Tree Nursery School and the Nursery Classes at the Henry Gotch and the Rockingham Road Infant Schools also admit and care for children under 5 years of age.

(2) Deaths of Children under 5 years of age.—The ages and causes of death of 3 children were :—

<i>Age.</i>				<i>Cause of Death.</i>
15 months	...	...	...	Acute enteritis. Measles.
4 years	...	...	...	Death from burns.
4 years	...	...	...	Lymphatic leukaemia.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.—As under the arrangements made by the Ministry of Food expectant and nursing mothers and child holders of the R.B.2 ration book (i.e., children up to and slightly over 5 years of age) can obtain free or at the reduced cost of 2d. per pint a priority allowance of 7 pints of liquid milk weekly or if the child is under the age of 2 years National Dried Milk in lieu, it has not been necessary for the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to provide milk under this Order.

Vitamin and Iron Preparations.—In addition to milk, expectant mothers and children holding the R.B.2 ration book can obtain priority allowances of cod liver oil compound and orange juice. For those expectant mothers who find the liquid cod liver oil unpalatable, tablets containing a concentrate of vitamins A and D together with calcium phosphate are obtainable. It was stated in the Report of last year that the take-up of these products had not been very satisfactory. The figures which are given below show that the take-up for the year under review is less than it was in 1944.

			Cod Liver Oil	Orange Juice	Vitamin A & D tablets
Number of issues					
against coupons	...	...	4,960	49,412	1,328
Average percentage					
take-up	...	...	16.5	56.3	26.7

Children under 5 years of age in attendance at infant schools, the Ronald Tree Nursery School and the Linden Avenue Nursery have their orange juice and cod liver oil there. Tablets of ferrous sulphate are available for issue as necessary to children attending the nursery classes and nursery.

Child Welfare Centres.—Four child welfare clinics were held weekly, 3 at School Lane Centre and 1 at St. Phillip's Hall. Additional sessions for evacuated children were held fortnightly until the 26th March. The table below shows the attendances. Compared with the previous year the total attendances of children have decreased by 1,811 and the average attendance of children per session by 3.4 ; this alteration was probably due to the smaller number of births.

	St. Philip's Hall		School Lane		Totals	
	Kett'g Resid'ts	Evac. Persons	Kett'g Resid'ts	Evac. Persons	Kett'g Resid'ts	Evac. Persons
Number of sessions	45	—	135	7	180	7
Children :—						
New cases under 1 year ...	82	—	294	5	376	5
Re-attendances	1228	1	5274	105	6502	106
New cases over 1 year ...	4	—	25	4	29	4
Re-attendances	875	—	4011	40	4886	40
Total attendances of children	2189	1	9604	154	11193	155
Average attendance of children per session	48.6	0.02	71.14	1.14	65.5	0.14
Consultations with Medical Officer :—						
Mothers	—	—	2	—	2	—
Children	836	1	4045	99	4881	100
Mothers with babies	2038	—	9081	102	11119	102
Visitors	323	—	1267	—	1590	—
Total attendances	4550	1	19952	256	24502	257
Average total attendance per session	101.1	0.02	147.7	1.15	136.1	1.4

The Work of the Health Visitors :—

HOME-VISITING.

Visits to expectant mothers :—

	Kettering Residents.	Evacuated Persons.
Number of first visits	222	1
Number of re-visits	196	—
Number of ineffective visits	116	—

Visits to infants under 1 year :—

Number of first visits	729	1
Number of re-visits	3016	3
Number of ineffective visits	742	1

Visits to children 1—5 years :—

Number of first visits	42	1
Number of re-visits	4727	3
Number of ineffective visits	824	—

Number of visits to cases of :—				Kettering Residents	Evacuated Persons.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	4	—
Stillbirths	...	...	...	10	—
Total visits, 1945	...	...	...	10628	10
Total visits, 1944	...	...	...	10354	25

Attendance at clinic sessions :—

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	360	7
Ante-natal Clinics	250	—
Post-natal Clinics...	12	—
Total Attendances, 1945	622	7

Treatment.—The arrangements for the treatment of children under school age were the same as in past years. Dental attention for expectant and nursing mothers was provided as formerly.

Ophthalmic Clinic.—Thirty-three Kettering children made 43 attendances.

Aural Clinic.—Fourteen children of whom one was an evacuated child attended this clinic on 19 occasions.

Orthopaedic Clinic.—One hundred and fifty-six Kettering children and no evacuated children under school age were on the register of this clinic at the end of the year. There were 267 attendances at the Orthopaedic Clinic and 83 attendances at the After-care Clinic. Two children under school age were admitted to and were discharged from Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital during the year.

Dental Clinic.—The table below gives particulars of the cases treated :—

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Children	Total
New cases (first attendances)	56	4	20	80
Re-attendances ...	118	64	23	205
Total attendances ...	174	68	43	285
Extractions ...	97	31	13	141
Fillings ...	39	7	6	52
Other operations ...	101	53	28	182
Local anaesthetics	9	1	—	10
General anaesthetics	36	7	8	51

Eighteen dentures were supplied to 10 nursing mothers and 3 dentures to 2 expectant mothers. One mother had her denture repaired.

Minor Ailment Clinic.—Ninety-two Kettering children attended on 310 occasions. Five evacuated children made 28 attendances.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Child Life Protection.—During the year the Health Visitors, in their capacity of Child Protection Visitors, paid 37 visits to the homes of 8 children. At the end of the year the register contained the names of 5 children. One child became 9 years of age during the year and 1 child was returned to the care of her mother.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939.—Under Section 7 (3) 1 person gave notice during the year regarding the placing of a child with a foster-parent.

Boarded-Out Children.—The Health Visitors paid on behalf of the Northamptonshire County Council 31 visits to children boarded out in the Borough.

Examination of Employees.—Eighteen males and 14 females were medically examined by either the Medical Officer of Health or the Assistant Medical Officer of Health ; all except 1 male were considered fit for employment in the service of the Council.

Cremation.—Two hundred and seven cremations were carried out at the Kettering Crematorium during the year.

